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THE VILLAGE PRIZE.

In one of the loveliest villages of old Virginia, there lived, in the year 1754, an odd old man, whose daughter was declared by universal consent, to be the loveliest maiden in all the country round. The veteran, in his youth, had been athletic and muscular above all his fellows; and his breast, where he always wore them, could show the adornment of three medals; received for his victories in gymnastic feats when a young man. His daughter was now eighteen, and had been sought in marriage by many suitors. One brought wealth—another a fine person—another this, and another that. But they were all refused by the old man, who became at last a by-word for his obstinacy among the young men of the village and neighborhood.

At length the nineteenth birth-day of Annette, his charming daughter, who was as amiable and modest as she was beautiful, arrived. The morning of that day, her father invited all the youth of the country to a hay-making frolic.—Seventeen handsome and industrious young men assembled. They came not only to make hay, but also to make love to the fair Annette. In three hours they had filled the father's barns with the newly dried grass, and their own hearts with love. Annette, by the father's command, had brought the malt liquor of her own brewing, which she presented to each enamored swain with her own hands.

'Now, my boys,' said the old keeper of the jewel they all coveted, as leaning on their pitch forks they assembled round his door in the cool of the evening: 'Now my lads, you have nearly all of you made proposals for my Annette.—Now you see, I don't care any thing about money or talents, book larning nor soldier larning—I can do as well by my gal as any man in the country. But I want her to marry a man of my own grit. Now you know, or ought to know, when I was a youngster I could beat any thing in all Virginny in the way o'leaping. I got my old woman by besting the smartest man on the eastern shore, and I have taken the oath and sworn it, that no man shall marry my daughter without jumping for it. You understand me, boys. There's the green, and here's Annette,' he added, taking his daughter, who stood timidly behind him, by the hand—'Now the one who jumps the furtherest on a 'dead level,' shall marry Annette this very night.'

This unique address was received by the young men with applause. And many a youth, as he bounded gaily forward to the arena of trial, cast a glance of anticipated victory back upon the lovely object of village chivalry. The maidens left their looms and quilting frames, the children their noisy sports, the slaves their labors, and the old men their arm chairs and long pipes, to witness and triumph in the success of the victor. All prophesied and many wished it would be young Carroll. He was the handsomest and best humored youth in the country, and all knew that a strong and mutual attachment existed between him and Annette. Carroll had won the reputation of being the best leaper,' and in a country where such athletic achievements were the *sine qua non* of a man's cleverness, this was no ordinary honor. In a contest like the present, he had therefore every advantage over his fellow *athletæ*.

The arena allotted for this hymenial contest, was a level space in front of the village inn, and near the centre of a grass plat, reserved in the midst of the village, and denominated the green. The verdure was quite worn off at this place by previous exercises of a similar kind, and a hard surface of sand more befitting for the purpose to which it was to be used, supplied its place.

The father of the lovely, blushing, and withal HAPPY prize, (for she well knew who would win) with three other patriarchal villagers, were the judges appointed to decide upon the claims of the several competitors. The last time Carroll tried his skill in this exercise, he 'cleared,' to use the leaper's phraseology, twenty-one feet and one inch.

The signal was given, and by lot the young men entered the arena.

"Edward Grayson, seventeen feet,' cried one of the judges. The youth had done his utmost. He was a pale, intellectual student.—But what had intellect to do in such an arena? Without a look at the maiden, he left the ground.

'Dick Boulden nineteen feet.' Dick with a laugh turned away, and replaced his coat.

'Harry Preston nineteen feet and three inches.' 'Well done, Harry Preston, shouted the spectators, 'you have tried hard for the acres and homestead.'

Harry also laughed, and swore he only jumped for the fun of the thing. Harry was a rattle-brained fellow, but never thought of matrimony. He loved to walk and talk, and laugh and romp with Annette, but sober marriage never came into his head. He 'only jumped for the fun of the thing.' He would not have said so, if he was sure of winning.

'Charley Simms, fifteen feet and a half.'—'Hurrah for Charley! Charley'll win!' cried the crowd good-humoredly. Charley Simms was the cleverest fellow in the world. His mother had advised him to stay at home, and told him if he ever won a wife, she would fall in love with his good temper rather than his legs. Charley however made trial of the latter's capabilities, and lost.

Many refused to enter the lists altogether.—Others made the trial, and only one of the leapers had yet cleared twenty feet.

'Now,' cried the villagers,' let's see Henry Carroll. He ought to beat this,' and every one appeared as they called to mind the mutual love of the last competitor and the sweet Annette, as if they heartily wished his success.

Henry stepped to his post with a firm tread. His eye glanced with confidence upon the villagers, and rested, before he bounded forward, upon the face of Annette, as if to catch therefrom that spirit and assurance which the occasion called for. Returning the encouraging glance with which she met his own, with a proud smile upon his lip, he bounded forward.

'Twenty-one feet and a half!' shouted the multitude, repeating the announcement of one of the judges, 'twenty-one feet and a half.—Harry Carroll forever—Annette and Harry.' Hands, caps and handkerchiefs waved over the heads of the spectators, and the eyes of the delighted Annette sparkled with joy.

When Harry Carroll moved to his station to strive for the prize, a tall, gentlemanly young man in a military undress frock coat, who had rode up to the inn, dismounted, and joined the spectators unperceived, stepped suddenly forward, and with a knowing eye, measured deliberately the space accomplished by the last leaper. He was a stranger in the village. His handsome face and easy address attracted the eyes of the village maidens, and his manly and sinewy frame, in which symmetry and strength were happily united, called forth the admiration of the young men.

'Mayhap, sir stranger, you think you can beat that,' said one of the bystanders, remarking the manner in which the eye of the stranger scanned the arena. 'If you can leap beyond Harry Carroll, you'll beat the best man in the colonies. The truth of this observation was assented to by a general murmur.

'Is it for mere amusement you are pursuing this pastime?' inquired the youthful stranger, 'or is there a prize for the winner?'

'Annette, the loveliest and wealthiest of our village maidens, is to be the reward of the victor,' cried one of the judges.

'Are the lists open to all?'

'All, young sir!' replied the father of Annette, with interest, his youthful ardor arising as he surveyed the proportions of the straight limbed young stranger. 'She is the bride of him who out-leaps Henry Carroll; if you will try, you are free to do so. But let me tell you, Harry Carroll has no wife in Virginia. Here is my daughter, sir; look at her, and make your trial.'

The young officer glanced upon the trembling maiden, about to be offered on the altar of her father's unconquerable monomania, with an admiring eye. The poor girl looked at Harry, who stood near with a troubled brow and an angry eye, and then cast upon the new competitor an imploring glance.

Placing his coat in the hands of one of the judges, he drew a sash he wore beneath it tighter around his waist, and taking the appointed stand, made apparently without effort, the bound that was to decide the happiness or misery of Henry and Annette.

Twenty-two feet one inch!' shouted the judge. The announcement was repeated with surprise by the spectators, who crowded around the victor, filling the air with congratulations, not unmingled, however, with loud murmurs from those who were more nearly interested in the happiness of the lovers.

The old man approached, and grasping his hand exultingly, called him his son, and said he felt prouder of him than if he were a prince.—Physical activity and strength were the old leaper's true parents of nobility.

Resuming his coat, the victor sought with his eye the fair prize he had, although nameless and unknown, so fairly won. She leaned upon her father's arm, pale and distressed.

Her lover stood aloof, gloomy and mortified, admiring the superiority of the stranger in an exercise in which he prided himself as unrivaled, while he hated him for his success.

'Annette, my pretty prize,' said the victor, taking her passive hand—'I have won you lady, fairly.' Annette's cheek became paler than marble; she trembled like an aspen leaf, and clung closer to her father, while the drooping eye sought the form of her lover. His brow grew dark at the stranger's language.

'I have won you, my pretty flower, to make you a bride!—tremble not so violently—I mean not to myself, however proud I might be,' he added gallantly, 'to wear so fair a gem next to my heart. Perhaps,' and he looked round inquiringly, while the current of life leapt joyfully to her brow, and a murmur of surprise ran through the crowd, 'perhaps there is some favored youth among the competitors, who has a higher claim to this jewel. Young Sir,' he continued, turning to the surprised Henry, 'methinks you were victor in the lists before me.—I strove not for the maiden, though one could not well strive for a fairer—but from love for the manly sport in which I saw you engaged.—You are victor, and as such, with the permission of this worthy assembly, receive from my hand the prize you have so well and honorably won.

The youth sprung forward and grasped his hand with gratitude, and the next moment, Annette was weeping from pure joy upon his shoulders. The welkin rung with the acclamations of the delighted villagers, and amid the temporary excitement produced by this act, the stranger withdrew from the crowd, mounted his horse, and spurred at a brisk trot through the village.

That night, Henry and Annette were married, and the health of the mysterious and noble hearted stranger, was drank in overflowing bumpers of rustic beverage.

In the process of time, there was born unto the married pair sons and daughters, and Harry Carroll become Colonel Henry Carroll, of the revolutionary army.

One evening, having just returned home after a hard campaign, he was sitting with his family on the gallery of his handsome country house, when an advance courier rode up and announced the approach of General Washington and suite informing him that he should crave his hospitality for the night. The necessary directions were given in reference to the houshold preparations and Col. Carroll ordered his horse rode forward to meet and escort to his house the distinguished guest, whom he had never yet seen, although serving in the same widely extended army.

That evening at table, Annette, now become the dignified matronly and still handsome Mrs. Carroll, could not keep her eyes from the face of her illustrious visitor. Every moment or two she would steal a glance at his commanding features, and half doubtingly, half assuredly, shake her head and look again, to be still more puzzled. Her absence of mind and embarrassment at length become evident to her husband, who, inquired affectionately if she were ill?

I suspect, Colonel, said the General, who had been some time, with a quiet, meaning smile observing the lady's curious and puzzled survey of his features, that Mrs Carroll thinks she recognizes in me an old acquaintance. And he smiled with a mysterious air, as he gazed upon both alternately.

The Colonel started and a faint memory of the past seemed to be revived, as he gazed, while the lady arose impulsively from her chair, and bending forward over the tea urn, with clasped hands and an eye of intense, eager inquiry, full upon on, stood for a moment with her lips parted as if she would speak.

'Pardon me, my dear madam—pardon me Colonel; I must put an end to this scene. I have become by dint of campfare and hard usage too unwieldly to leap again twenty two feet one inch, even for so fair a bride as one I wot of.'

'The recognition, with the surprise, delight and happiness that followed, are left to the imagination of the reader.

General Washington was indeed the handsome young leaper whose mysterious appearance and disappearance in the native village of the lovers, is still traditionary,—and whose claim to substantial body of BONA FIDE flesh and blood, was stoutly contested by the village story tellers, until the happy DENOUEMENT which took place at the hospitable mansion of Colonel Carroll.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

"What borough do those ladies serve for?"
Speaker of the House of Commons.

"My mourning weeds are laid a ide,
"And I am ready to put armor on."
Queen Margaret.

"I am sure I saw petticoats?" exclaimed the Speaker of the House of Commons, on a certain occasion, in 1675, when a number of ladies had surreptitiously introduced themselves into the gallery of that illustrious but most ungallant body, the representatives of the people of Great Britain. The fact had been indirectly denied by Sir Thomas Littleton, in reply to the query at the head of this article, which caused the rather abrupt exclamation of the Speaker.

Now, in the ordinary course of things, there could have been no harm in allowing a bevy or two of ladies to sit in the gallery, and listen to the music of those rills of oily eloquence that were flowing from the lips of their loving lords and masters in the hall below. Still, it was contrary to the rules of the House, and the ladies exhibited a commendable degree of modesty in the attempt to disguise their sex.—The dames of England, doubtless, studied the writings of the apostle Paul with more critical attention than do those of our own day—and hence appeared with "shamefacedness" on proper occasions. Were it not so, our city would not have been the theatre of such an Amazonian farce as was enacted therein during several days of last week.

The play house was the abolition church, at the corner of Houston and Thompson-streets; and the scenes enacted deserve the critical pen of the immortal histrionic amateur and historian of Little Pedlington. The ancient Speaker of the House of Commons would have been astounded at the clouds of petticoats which gathered around the edifice to which we have referred, and darkend the widows within; and vain would have been the attempt of Sir Thomas Littleton, or any body else, to cajole the aforesaid Speaker out of his opinion.

It was in the reign of Philip and Mary, that John Knox published a work entitled "*The First Blast of the Trumpet, against the monstrous Regiment of Women.*" Now, there was a multitude of clergymen in this city last week but no John Knox among them, else we should have had a "blast" blown in this city, "so loud and dread" as almost to have startled the old Puritan from his slumber of centuries. Not only was there a monstrous *regiment* of women, but they came forth in *brigades*—swarming from the east and west—the north and the south—from Charleston, in the persons of the sisters Grimke—from Boston, led on by Mrs. Child—and from Colubit and Petticoat Lane, in Connecticut, in the sweet persons of—we know not whom. But we presume, of course, that those two interesting communities of the good old town of Guilford, were not misrepresented in this grand Council of Notables "of the feminine gender, third person, plural."

The convocation to which we refer, was nothing less than A GRAND FEMALE ABOLITION CONVENTION. Yes, most unbelieving reader; it is a fact of most ludicrous solemnity, that "four female brethren," from all quarters of this most exceedingly happy Union, have been lifting up their voices like the sound of an octavo flute—in accord and concord—and in harmonious concert with the charming Mr. George Thompson,—of Glasgow, and along shore. The spinster has thrown aside her distaff—the blooming beauty her guitar—the matron her darning-needle—the sweet novelist her crow-quill;—the young mother has reft her baby to nestle alone in the cradle—and the kitching-maid her post and frying-pans—to discuss the weighty matters of state—to decide upon intricate questions of international policy—and amidst with consciences, the balances of power. The convention was *sitting*—we beg pardon of the matrons of the hen-coop for unwittingly using the expression—we meant to say the convention was in session several days, and from the accounts given by those in attendance, the presiding divinities—[what other phrase shall we use?—there being no chair-*men* or presidents—and presidentesses and vice-presidentesses are too long words for ready and euphonious enunciation]—the governesses—[aye, that's the word]—the governesses, then, strove to imitate the proceedings of the public meetings of the other sex. There was, therefore, a stage, or *forum*, on which sat the governesses, like Juno, and her maids of honor.

There were, of course, resolutions *spontaneously* cut and dried beforehand—and orators—we beg pardon—*oratoresses*—to move, second, elucidate and enforce them. These, moreover, were presented, and regularly introduced to the audience. And oh, what eloquence breathed sweetly forth from their sweeter lips! How melting their pathos! How floricultural their metaphors! How gentle their invective! How soothing their indignation! Oh, cruel, cruel women! How could you have hardened your sympathizing hearts to a degree of induration prompting you to shut your doors, and deprive the world of *man*, of the high privilege of drinking from those rich rivers of rhetoric which flowed through the broadaisle; of gathering up some of those bright gems of genius that dropped sparkling upon the floor?—The lost Pleiad was but a safety-fund bank note, in comparison with that of our greatly abused sex in this matter of petticoat philanthropists!

To what precise purpose have been all these proceedings, is a mystery yet to be envolved, since for once, as we have already intimated, a Presbyterian church was turned into a cloister, and the Hotel Dieu itself is not more closely shut against the eyes of vulgar and impertinent curiosity, than were those of that conventicle to all but the initiated. But, if the chains of the slaves do not all drop from their limbs within a fortnight—if the dark legions of the South do not march forth in triumphant phalanx, "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled," before the moon changes—then, indeed, have the days of chivalry departed. What! shall it be said that the voice of woman is to be heard in this free land of slaves in vain?—Spirit of Aspasia forbid it! Shall it be said that the abolition armies shall not be led by women? Spirit of the Maid of Orleans forbid it! Shall it be said that women shall not hold parliament? Spirit of Lady Anne Clifford forbid it? Shall it be said that women ought not to wear the unmentionables? Spirit of the gentle Mrs. Xantippe Socrates forbid it! Shall it be said that ladies shall not mount the rostrum, and be eloquent? Spirit of Fanny Wright Darusmont forbid it? Shall it be said that ladies do no make the best states-*men*? Spirits of Boadicea and Elizabeth forbid it? Shall it be said that women cannot whet the knife of insurrection? Spirit of Charlotte forbid it!—Shall it be said that beauty has lost its power, bright eyes their spells, carnation cheeks their soft influence, ebon ringlets their attraction, and cherry-ripe lips their witchery? Spirit of Mrs. Anne Royal forbid it! No—far from every American bosom be the unworthy though!—In the language of the eloquent Junius, "The divine right of beauty is the only divine right a freeman is bound to acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist." Let every slaveholder, then, bow to the decision of this grand convention of feminine notables! Let him fortify and arm his domicil—gather in his horses and poultry—grate his windows and double lock his doors—and then—uneducated and unprepared—without houses, or homes, or means, or industry, or food, or friends—carry out the doctrine of the immediate abolitionists, by letting his slaves march forth to revel in the unfed luxury of liberty—to steal or to starve, in all the proud majesty of freemen!

But, after all, we may be wrong, and it may be all exactly right and porper, for women, in this age of utilitarianism, to neglect their domestic duties—the care of their children, and the comfort of their husbands—to roam about the country like so many female Quixotes, in search of adventures in philanthropy. Malmesbury relates of Alfgiva, the mother of Edgar, that she was present in Parliament, and that Queen Sexburga had a spirit by which she could mildly govern her subjects, or by force tame her enemies, and that she could so comfort herself, that no difference, save that of her sex, appeared in her actions. Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother to King Henry VII., was a justice of the peace; Lady Bartlett was commissioned a justice of the peace, by Queen Mary, and Lady Rowse sat upon the bench at the assizes at Suffolk. Ela, Countess of Warwick, had a right, by virtue of the manor of Hoke Norton, to carve before the King, and carry home the carving-knife—in her bosom, if she chose. Lady Lorade Saundford, by virtue of the manor of Hornemede, was a chamberlain. Lady Hawis de London, holding the manor of Esegarsion, had the right of leading the vanguard of the King, whenever he went into Wales, and to bring up the rear guard on his return. Elizabeth [illegible] at Tilbury, in armor. Dame Dorothy Packington returned the two members of Parliament from the borough of Aylesbury, and the Countess of Dorset hurled defiance in the teeth of Charles II. and his minister, Sir Joseph Williamson, when they attempted to control her choice of a member for Pembroke and Montgomery.

Perhaps, therefore, it is time that the good old times should come round again, when, like the Amazons, the women are to take upon themselves the cares of office, and the labors of government—from which, of course, the gentlemen will be relieved. The nonsense of some gentlemen lecturers on the rights of women, and the doctrines of some of the Female Seminaries, on the same subject, will then be considered sense. The world will go on much better then—although children will be running about with holes in their stockings. For ourselves, we only pray of the ladies to adopt their costume to their business. They may find a precedent in the conduct of Madame de Stael, who, under the protection of Sir James Mackintosh, *en habit de homme*, in a surtout and military indescribables, once visited the House of Commons, and sat out the debate.

A FEDERAL "FORCE PUT."

Come what will, happen what may, Daniel Webster is fully bent upon being the next Federal candidate for the Presidency. He has commenced in a manner which speaks his determination to be the only and sole object of favoritism. He is now perambulating the country, and on every occasion thundering forth his anathemas against the administration. He began at New York, immediately after the rising of Congress and continued his speech-making career through Rhode Island and Connecticut. He stopped at home just long enough to regain breath, and has again started, and is now making the Western Country the theatre of action.

Henry Clay commenced in like manner on the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. But the people, notwithstanding all his profession of love and patriotism, rowed him up Salt river. When this godlike Daniel comes to judgment, he will meet at the hands of the people a similar fate.—Saco Dem.

THE WOMAN WHO WENT ABROAD.—A lady who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbours, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a few rods, but returned exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?"

Melancholly Accident.—We learn from Briggs' Bulletin that while some men were employed blasting rocks in Roxbury, yesterday afternoon, a piece weighing from 300 to 400 pounds was thrown upon the roof of Mr. Bates's house, near by, and broke through from the roof to the cellar—a detached piece of about 80 pounds fell upon Mr. Richard Carpenter, as he was about to leave the house, and killed him instantly.—*Boston Post.*

Imports.—To form some idea of the progress of the trade of the country it will be found useful to compare the amount of imports and exports of the several articles of merchandize at the present time, with the movements of the same articles at former periods. For this purpose we make a comparison of some of the principal articles of import in 1835, with the import of the same articles in 1825.—a year when the imports and exports were greater than in several preceding or subsequent years.

The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion imported in 1836, was 13,400,506, and the amount exported was 3,978,889, making an excess of the import over the export 5,421,908. In 1825 the amount of gold and silver imported, was 6,150,765, and the amount exported, 8,788,958.

In 1836, the quantity of coffee imported was 93,790,507 lbs., valued at $9,653,053, and the quantity exported 16,143,297 lbs., valued at $1,935,176, leaving for consumption 77,647,300, valued at $7,687,877. The quantity imported in 1825 was 45,190,360 lbs., valued at $5,250,828. This was the greatest amount imported from 1824 to 1829 inclusive. The amount exported 24,512,568 lbs, valued at $3,254,536, leaving a balance for consumption of 20,675,062, and a balance of cost of $1,996,292.

The import of Teas in 1836 was 16,381,126 lbs., of a value of 5,331,486. The quantity exported was 1,896,342 lbs., of a value of $869,164, leaving for consumption 14,485,984 lbs., at a cost of 4,462,322. The amount in value of teas imported in 1815, was 3,728,937 —amount exported, 1,482,141, leaving the balance for consumption 2,246,794.

The quantity of brown sugar imported in 1836, was 181,243,547 lbs., at a cost of $11,623,699; white sugar, 10,182,578 lbs., cost 890,805. Quantity exported—brown 30,429,836 lbs., $2,425,421; white 3,782,287 lbs., $378,318. The quantity imported in 1825, was brown, 64,480,041 lbs., $3,637,240, and white, 7,291,478 lbs., $595,290; the quantity exported—brown, 15,435,563 lbs., $1,042,406, and white, 6,400,406 lbs., $527,254;—leaving for consumption in 1836, brown, 150,813,711 lbs., and white, 6,399,291 lbs.; and in 1825, brown, 49,044,488 lbs., and white, 890,397 lbs.

The amount in value of silk goods of all kinds imported in 1836, was $22,079,092, and the amount exported, $275,885. The amount of imports in 1835, was $10,271,527, and of exports, about 2,500,000.

Import of silk and worsted goods in 1836, 3,171,023; in 1825, 625,204.

Import of white linens in 1836, 8,271,813, and exports, 779,392. In 1825, import, 3,645,125, export, 1,688,878.

Import of Broadcloths and cassimeres in 1836 was 3,920,282; export, 254,559. In 1825, import, 5374,562, exports, 363,479.

In 1836, the import of printed and colored cotton goods, was $12,192,980, and export, 1,975,156. In 182 , import, 7,709,830; export, 1,105,252. Of white cotton goods the import was only 2,766,787, and export, 666,871. In 1825 the import was 3,326,208.

Almost the only article of commerce of which the amount imported has diminished, are white cotton goods and spirits. The first is sensibly reduced by the great increase and improvement of the domestic manufacture, and the other by the reduction of consumption. The quantity of spirits manufactured from grain imported in 1836, was 909,228 gallons, and the quantity manufactured from other materials, 2,615,060. The quantity imported in 1825 of spirits of the first class, was 1,259,834 galloos, and of the other 3,832,336 gallons. This shows a decrease of nearly one third in the quantity of spirits imported, while the amount of coffee, exclusive of exports, was increased nearly four fold; that of sugar and silk goods, three fold, and that of tea was doubled. These facts show that while there has been a great advance in the use of luxuries, or an indulgence of more expensive habits of living, the influence of the temperance reformation has put a sensible check on the consumption of ardent spirits.—[Boston Chronicle and Patriot.)

Commerce of 1836.—We are indebted to the obliging attention of one of our late Representatives in Congress, for a copy of the report just printed of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for 1836. A few of the general results presented by this report have been some time since made public. The report itself, we believe, is just from the press.

The gross amount in value of imports, within the year ending on the 30th of September last, is $189,980,035.

The amount of exports is $128,663,040, making an excess of imports over exports of $61,316,995. This is an extravagant and unexampled excess, which could have taken place only under the very remarkable circumstances, which combined to produce an unprecedented expansion of credit and of the currency, and consequently such an unnatural advance of prices, as to render this country the preferable market for almost every description of merchandise.

Of these imports $92,056,481 were of articles free of duty, $38,580,166 articles paying specific duties, and $59,343,388 those paying ad valorem duties. Among the articles free of duty were $2,231,487 in gold and silver bullion, $11,169,394 gold and silver coin; teas $9,653,053, manufactures of silk $20,333,896, silk and worsted $3,171,023, linen $8,271,813, wool, not exceeding 8 cents per lb., $806,370.

Of articles paying ad valorem duties are woollen cloths and cassimeres, $8,926,382, printed and colored cotton goods $12,192,980, white do. $2,766,787, silk goods from China $2,721,180, earthern and stone wares $2,424 514, indigo $1,113,577, wool exceeding 8 cents per lb. $468,766. Paying specific duties, molasses $4,077,312, wines of all kinds $4,332,034, sugar, brown, $11,623,699, white, $890,805, cigars $1,058,857, bar iron 4,023,042, books of all kinds $259,381, black bottles $250,554.

Of the goods exported, $21,746 360 were of articles of foreign produce, and $106,916,680 domestic. Among the former were gold and silver bullion $328,654, do. specie $4,493,350, teas $869,164, coffee $1,985,176, printed and colored cottons $1,975,156, white do. $666,871, sugar, brown, $2,425,421, white, $378,318.

The exports of domestic produce were, of produce of the fisheries $2,666,058, of the forest $5,361,760, of agriculture, pork $1,383,344, beef $699,116, flour $3,572,599, rice $2,548 750, tobacco $20,058,640, cotton $71,284.925, manufactures soap and candles $478,310, boots and shoes $133,471, household furniture $214,046, hats $244,012, cotton piece goods, printed and colored $256.625, white $1,950,795, gold and silver coin $45,738.—[lb.]

Imports and Exports of 1836.—The value of imports from England alone during the year ending the 30th September last, was $75,761,713, and from the British possessions 86,022,915. The exports to England amounted to 53,302,483, and the British possessions 64,487,681. The imports from France amounted to 36,615,417. The exports to France amounted to 29,939,100. The trade with these two countries and their foreign possessions, constitutes nearly two thirds of the whole foreign trade of this country. The exports to Great Britain and her dependencies, constitute half our foreign exports, the imports from that country are not quite in the same proportion.

Some of the principal articles of import from England are cotton goods $11,895,134, woollen cloths and cassimeres 8,568,724, linens from England, Scotland and Ireland 6,556,498, worsted stuff goods 5,603,555, hard ware 5,581,742, silk goods 3,782,863, earthen and stone ware 2,503,500, gold and silver coin 2,2,322,920. The principal imports from France are, silk goods 15,611,188, cotton goods 2,199,982, wines 1,942,179. brandy 1,109,826, specie and bullion 4,841,004.

The principal articles of export to Great Britain are, cotton $48.902,543, tobacco 5,202.645. To France, cotton, 17,519,757, tobacco 907,699.

The imports from Spain and its dependencies, were $19,345,690, of which 12,734,875 from Cuba, and 3,209,043 from other Spanish West Indies. The imports from China amounted to 7,324,816, from Brazil 7,210,190, from Mexico 5,615,819, from the Hansetowns in Germany 4,994,820, from Holland and its colonies 3,861,514, and from Russia 2,779,554. —[lb.]

TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION.

A volume with this title has lately been published in Boston, written by William Sweetser, M. D. late Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Vermont. It furnishes a brief history of consumption, a disease which is so fatal to us of New England—also of the climates in which it is most prevalent, and its relative mortality—a general view of the lungs and their function—the nature of the disease—the physical character indicating a tendency to consumption—its relative prevalence in the two sexes, and the ages at which it is most prevalent. A variety of other matters are discussed relative to this formidable disease. The following extract may be read with interest:

'*Stooping.* An acquired habit of stooping, especially in early life, by lessening the capacity of the chest, and thus impeding the free use of the lungs, may sometimes aid in developing disease in these organs. It is essential, not only to the health and vigor of respiration, but likewise to the whole body, that the air should pass with facility into the lungs, pervading all their minute cells, that it may duly exercise its vital influence on the entire mass of blood, as it circulates through them.

When any organ is so restrained in its function as to accomplish it with labor and difficulty, actual disease in such organ is very likely, earlier or later, to ensue.

The children at our schools should never be allowed, while studying or writing, to incline their thorax forward and lean upon their desks; as during growth and the pliancy of youth, the habit of stooping is very readily acquired.—Feeble and very scrofulous children are very much disposed to permit their shoulders to settle down and tend forward, or as it is usually expressed, to become round shouldered, thus still farther abridging a chest which is often already to small. In such, therefore, the habit is to be particularly watched and guarded against.—Such tendency is best overcome by exercise in the open air, cold bathing, nutritious diet, and in short, by all those means which impart vigor to the constitution.

Let me urge it, then, as a point of the highest moment in physical education, that children, instead of approximating themselves to the condition of the quadruped, be taught to stand erect in the dignity of their nature. To throw the shoulders back, and the chest forward, thus affording free play to those organs whose function is so immediately essential to the health of the whole economy. The bending of the body should always take place at the loins, rather than in the thorax.

Students, clerks, tailors, watchmakers, shoemakers, females engaged in sewing, as dressmakers, &c. and in short, all whose occupations induce them to lean forward, are liable to pain in the side; and when other deleterious causes, as deficient exercise and confined atmosphere, are at the same time exerting their influence, are in great danger of falling into consumption; which danger is of course very much increased if there exists a marked predisposition to the disease. As compression, too, must also be induced on the stomach and digestive organs, their functions are liable to be more or less impeded, and hence may be one cause of the frequency of dyspeptic symptoms among persons of such employment.

Furthermore, if, owing to abridgement of the chest, from the cause mentioned, or that which I am immediately to consider, the air does not completely penetrate and distend the lungs, portions of them, from disuse—nature having rendered the exercise of our organs essential to their integrity—will ultimately refuse to admit it, and thus the sphere of respiration may become permanently contracted. The instruments, too, which are concerned in the mechanical part of the function, as the cartilages and muscles, become rigid and unyielding, and lose the facility and extent of action they were designed to possess, and which are so necessary in cases of extraordinary muscular exertions, which must always be associated with a corresponding increase of action of the breathing function. Hence will ensue shortness of breath under any unusual exercise, as ascending elevations, and the danger of pulmonic disease will be augmented.'

NARRATIVE OF RANSOM CLARK—*The Sole Surviving Soldier engaged in Major Dade's Battle, with the Indians, near the Ouithlacoochee, in East Florida, Dec.* 28, 1835.—On Monday we took down from the unfortunate Clark's lips the following account of the bloody engagement in which he received his wounds:—

"Our detachment, consisting of 117 men, under command of Major Dade, started from Fort Brook, Tampa Bay, on the 23d of December, and arrived at the scene of action about 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 28th. It was on the edge of a pond, three miles from the spot where we had bivouacked on the night previous. The pond was surrounded by tall grass brush, and small trees. A moment before we were surprised, Mr. Dade said to us—'We have now got through all danger—keep up good heart, and when we get to Fort King, I'll give you three days for Christmas.'

At this time we were in a path, or trail, on the border of the pond, and the first notice that we received of the presence of the enemy, was the discharge of a rifle by their Chief, as a signal to commence their attack. The pond was on our right, and the Indians were scattered round, in a semicircle, on our left, in the rear, and in advance—reaching at the two latter points to the edge of the pond; but leaving an opening for our entrance on the path, and a similar opening at the other extremity, for the egress of our advanced guard, which was permitted to pass through without being fired on, and of course unconscious of the ambuscade through which they had marched. At the time of the attack this guard was about a quarter of a mile in advance, the main body following in column, two deep. The Chief's rifle was followed by a general discharge from his men, and Major Dade, Capt. Frazier, and Lieut. Mudge, together with several non-commissioned officers and privates, were brought down by the first volley. Our rear guard had a six pounder, which, as soon as possible was hauled up, and brought to bear upon the ground occupied by the unseen enemy, secreted among the grass, brush, and trees. The discharge of the cannon checked, and made them fall back, for about half an hour. About twelve of us advanced, and brought in our wounded and the arms, leaving the dead. Among the wounded was Lieut. Mudge, who was speechless. We set him up against a tree, and he was found there two months after, when General Gaines sent a detachment to bury the bodies of our soldiers. All hands then commenced throwing up a small triangular breastwork of logs, but just as we had raised it about two feet, the Indians returned and renewed the engagement. A part of our troops fought within the breast-work, and a part outside. I remained outside till I received a ball in my right arm, and another near my right temple, which came out at the top of my head. I next received a shot in my thigh, which brought me down on my side, and I then got into the breast-work. We gave them forty-nine discharges from the cannon, and while loading for the fiftieth—the last shot we had—our match went out. The Indians chiefly levelled at the men who worked the cannon. In the meantime, the main body of our troops kept up a general fire with musketry.

The loss of the enemy must have been very great, because we never fired till we fixed upon our men, but the cannon was necessarily fired at random, as only two or three Indians appeared together. When the firing commenced, the advance guard wheeled, and in returning to the main body were entirely cut up. The battle lasted till about four in the afternoon, and I was about the last one who handled a gun, while laying on my side. At the close, I received a shot in my right shoulder, which passed into my lungs—the blood gushed out of my mouth in a stream, and, dropping my musket, I rolled over on my face. The Indians then entered the breast-work, but found not one man standing to defend it. They secured the arms, ammunition, and the cannon, and despatched such of our fallen soldiers as they supposed still to be alive. Their negroes then came in to strip the dead. I had by this time somewhat revived, and a negro who observed that I was not dead, took up a musket and shot me in the top of the shoulder, and the ball came out at my back.—After firing, he said, "There, damn you, take that." He then stripped me of everything but my shirt.

The enemy then disappeared to the left of the pond, and, through weakness and apprehension, I remained still till about nine o'clock at night. I then commenced crawling on my knees and left hand. As I was crawling over the dead, I put my hand on one man, who felt different from the rest—he was warm and limber. I roused him up, and found it was De Coursey, an Englishman, and the son of a British officer, resident in Canada. I told him, that it was best for us to attempt to travel as the danger appeared to be over, and we might fall in with some assistance. As he was only wounded in the side and arm, he could walk a little. We got along as well as we could that night—continued on till next noon, when on a rising ground, we observed an Indian ahead, on horseback, loading his rifle. We agreed that he should go on one side of the road, and I on the other. The Indian took after De Coursey, and I heard the discharge of his rifle. This gave me time to crawl into a *hammock*, and hide away. The Indian soon returned, with his arms and legs covered with blood, having, no doubt, according to custom, cut De Coursey to piecies after bringing him down with his rifle.

He came riding through the brush in pursuit of me—and approached within ten feet; but gave up the search. I then resumed my route back to Fort Brook—crawled and limped through the nights and forenoons, and slept in the brush during the middle of the day, with no other nourishment, than cold water. I got to Fort Brook on the evening of the Fifth day; and in five months afterwards was discharged as a pensioner at Eight Dollars per month—The doctor attributes my not dying of my wounds, to the circumstance, that I bled a great deal, and did not partake of any solid food during the five first days.

Two other soldiers by the name of Thomas and Sprague, also came in afterwards. Although badly wounded, they ascended a tree, and thus escaped the enemy, on the evening of battle. They joined another expedition, two months after, but before their wounds were healed, and soon died of them."

☞Up to the present time, nearly all Clark's pension has been absorbed by the expenses of the medical attendance which his condition has required.—[*Boston Statesman.*

The latest Imposition. The wag, who by a joke or imposition, can raise a smile or excite merriment in these days of 'general suspension,' richly deserves a present of a silver vase, or a pair of pitchers from the 'Corporation'—or the ladies. One morning last week, we were surprised at seeing a caravan handbill, containing the usual quantum of elephants, leopards and monkeys, sticking on a post in front of the Post Office. It was attracting a good share of attention, and we could but be amused at listening to the sage remarks of many readers. "Darn them are caravans," said an old settler, "here comes another one on 'um, and children must all go in at half price and hold sweet communion with the monkeys. And the way the man will go in with the tigers will make the country gals look pale, I reckon— and the elephant will shake 'em off his back about the quickest."—"Too hard times for a caravan to get a license for exhibition," said another whose note was then laying over at the Bank. "Guess the factories will stop for want of hands one day next week, if them critters comes along, spite of the overseers," said a third. "Lord, how our country cousins will pour into town," said a fourth. "And all Boxton will be here in a jiffy"—"Lots of custom for us," thought, if not spoken by the tavern keepers. Thus the farce went on till some one with eyes sharper than the Lynx, of the collection, dicovered that the show bill was two years old "last grass."—However, those who read passed away and "made no sign," suffering new comers to find out the joke by their learning. So it passed "as good as new," until some blockhead boy, as impervious to a joke as a wooden nutmeg, tore it from its fastening, and with *beastly* satisfaction crammed all the animals into his pocket.[—Saco Democrat.]

A Newspaper taken in a family seems to shed a gleam of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading—it communicates all the important events, which are passing in the busy world; it is a never-failing source of amusement; and furnishes a fund of instruction which will never be exhausted.—Every family, however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the rank of intelligent beings, should take at least one newspaper. And the man, who possessed of property sufficient to make himself easy for life, and surrounded by children eager for knowledge, is instigated by the vile spirit of cupidity and neglects to subscribe to a newspaper, is deficient in the duties of a parent or a good citizen, and is deserving of the censure of his intelligent neighbors.

To a young infidel, who was scoffing at Christianity, because of the misconduct of its professors, the late Dr. Mason said: "Did you ever know an uproar to be made because an infidel went astray from the paths of morality?" "The infidel admitted that he had not." "Then don't you see," said Mr. M. "that by *expecting* the professors of Christianity to be *holy*, you admit it to be a holy religion, and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power!"—The young man was silent.

Single Blessedness.—There are 72,000 unmarried females in the city of New York, *forty thousand* of whom are upwards of sixteen years of age.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, June 20, 1837.

STATE CONVENTION.

The best spirit appears to exist on this subject among the democracy of this County. We have reason to believe that the various towns will be represented in the approaching Convention, by delegates anxious to promote the best interests of the party, which is identified with the cause of the people. No sectional feelings or prejudices will interfere to control their selection. They will be mainly anxious to effect the nomination of a man possessing sound democratic principles united with the necessary qualifications for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of his office. On the Bank question they will be tenacious, and anxious to secure one who will firmly carry out their views on this subject. We believe that the democratic party here are nearly unanimous on this question, and this will form a most important consideration with them, in deciding upon the merits of the respective candidates.

At the Court of Common Pleas held in this place the number of actions entered was unusually large. The business was however disposed of so that the Court adjourned on Friday afternoon. Three indictments were found for larceny and one for assault and battery.—Lovel P. Faulkner, indicted for stealing some Jackknives, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten days confinement in the County gaol. Uriah Phelps, for stealing ten dollars in money, pleaded not guilty and was acquitted by the Jury. Closson, indicted for Larceny, is now in States Prison for Burglary. In the indictment for assault and battery the deft. has not yet been brought in.

We have no more favorable news to give our readers in relation to Banks. They have not resumed specie payments, and give the public no assurance when they will do so. We are disposed to allow them every reasonable indulgence that circumstances require, but no legal relaxation of the restrictions imposed upon them by law.

A Probate Court will be held at the Probate Office on Tuesday next.

The Banks and the Laws.—It is well known that the measures lately adopted by the Banks in suspending Specie payments, is, in clear violation of the law, and invokes a forfeiture of their charters. The question, then, that presents itself, is, whether the laws, enacted by the proper authorities shall prevail, or the Banks be permitted to violate them with impunity. It is high time, that the people should look well to these chartered companies, for if they are to set at defiance, the sacred laws of the land, and usurp the regulation of the affairs of the County whenever they may choose, a crisis has arrived, demanding from the servants of the people assembled in the various Legislatures, the most scrutinizing investigation, into the principles upon which their incorporated grants are predicted, and the condition of their affairs. The sovereign will of the country must prevail, or the Banks will take under their *tender* and *merciful* protection, the management and control, of the interests of the Nation. Vigilance is invoked, and future safeguards required.

Dorchester Aurora.

Nicholas Biddle's Bank is fast tumbling to destruction. This mammoth institution after endeavoring to wield the destinies of the country, and to bind the people fast in chains, to its domineering and crashing car, whilst chartered by the General Government, was at last prostrated by the sovereign voice of the Nation.—The state of Pennsylvania under the temporary government of the "whigs," by fortuitous circumstances gave to this arrogating Institution, a prolonged existence, but it seems, the charter, thus procured for it from that state is about to be forfeited. The Bank has suspended specie payments, and if the suspension continues three months, we believe the charter is forfeited. If then this money monster, is obliged to wind up, what will be its condition? When it pays to England, what was borrowed by cashier Jaudon, being the sum of about 7 millions, and to the United States the 8 millions due them, and to Pennsylvania the 6 millions bonus for its charter, and pays off its notes out in circulation, the Stockholders may take the balance, after deducting its losses by the Josephs and others.—Its liabilities however are so great, that notwithstanding the confidence the whigs repose in Mr. Biddle the President, the Banks and others in New York, will not take its notes, except at a discount. When it closes its career, we shall then see, whether it is as solvent, as some would have us believe. Its condition probably, may be found to be worse than the other State Banks, after the late pressure, because its dealings were principally with the large Houses, many of which have failed and thus caused heavy losses to the Banks.—[*Dorchester Aurora.*

Illinois, Michigan, and Mississippi Elections.

We gave some days ago, among our items of news, the result of the election for city officers at Chicago (Illinois) and Detroit, and of members of the Legislature to fill vacancies in Mississippi; and we look upon it as of good omen to the cause of democracy, that in the new States the elections referred to mark a strong reaction in favor of the administration. The panic and pressure brought about by the banks and the bank politicians, and ascribed to the Specie circular, had operated extensively upon the minds of the people, and they were inclined to give in to the belief so sedulously inculcated by the opposition in regard to the last great measure of President Jackson. The wisdom, patriotsim, and policy of this bold step, is now seen and acknowledged universally. The whigs themselves, by their silence, now recognise the indecency of the outcry against the Specie circular. If the mammoth mercantile land companies had been suffered to buy up the whole public domain with the borrowed paper of the banks, their suspension of specie payments would have been rendered remediless,

the Government fund derived from them totally unavailable, and the Government lands, transferred to the merchants, would have formed a fund to pay their foreign debt abroad. This would, in effect, have been selling our country to foreigners.

The people in our new States understand the distinction between the merchant speculators in land, the joint stock company speculators, and those individual purchasers who lay out their capital in lands with a view to their immediate settlement and improvement. Thousands of speculators of this class have devoted themselves to active employment in this sort of business, who do not deserve the name of speculator in its invidous sense. They are enterprising pioneers and improvers, and open up the forests to permanent and industrious settlers, by making manifest the dormant riches to be derived from them. These men are not monopolizers. They improve and sell; buy, improve, and sell again; and thus make themselves the most useful of all men to the new States. The merchant speculators are but engrossrs for foreigners, to whom they have run over head and ears in debt. They got credit abroad—invested that credit in goods—on this, increased their credit in banks at home, and sought, through such means, to appropriate the public domain, in lieu of which they would have left the Treasury their debts in banks.—[The Globe.]

MR. WEBSTER'S ELECTIONEERING JOURNEY.

After Mr. Clay's unsuccessful attempt to eat his way to the Presidency, it argues very little for Mr. Webster's sagacity that he should adopt a plan which exploded in the hands of a predecessors, who possessed in an eminent degree, all the requisites of character necessary to ensure success in an attempt to appeal to the feelings of the people through their stomachs. Mr. Webster can have no cause to complain that the wire-workers among his friends have been remiss in their duty—they announced his journey before it was undertaken, and bespoke dinners and suppers for him at every considerable town on his route; as soon as he had started, they despatched after him a nomination for the Presidency, backed with divers and sundry eulogistic articles upon his surpassing patriotism; then came the records of his progress, of the "*spontaneous*" demonstrations of respect and attachment, which exhibited themselves in the shape of calves, shoats, hams and heifers, which were piled upon his route as stepping stones to the Presidency. Wherever he stops he pays for his feed by belching forth slanders upon the administration which he is *disinterstedly* endeavoring to pull down, that he may come into power in its place.

It must confessed that in selecting Mr. Webster as their candidate for the Presidency, the federalists have exhibited more than their usual wisdom—knowing that they must fail of electing their candidate, they have cast aside "*available*" *imbecility*, and taken one whose commanding talents must secure the respect of those who differ from him in political opinions. If the last Presidential election were to be acted over again to-morrow, and the federalists could have their choice either to be defeated with Mr. Webster as their candidate, or to succeed with Gen. Harrison, all except those who "*fight for the spoils*," would choose the former. It was with the greatest difficulty that the more intelligent portion of the federal party were brought to support such a man of straw as Gen. Harrison—and he never would have been sustained as generally as he was, if there had been a prospect of his success. He made a "*good enough Morgan until after election*," and has now been discarded to make way for a really great man, but one who can never be President of the U. States.—[Eastern Argus.]

Coming to their senses.—The Boston nullifiers have awakened from their dream. They have learned that the "*arbitrary instructions*" of the Post Master General, are "*Acts of Congress*," and that the *despostic orders* they complain of are "*as favorable as could be expected.*" People of *common* sense knew all this before.

[R. I. Herald.]

Singular effects of infected air in a sleeping room.—Mr. P.——, an architect of Vienna, went on business to the country seat of Baron de——, One of the most beautiful chambers of the chateau was assigned him for his lodging apartment. Scarcely had he laid himself down, before he seemed to feel as if he was taken from his bed and carried about the chamber hither and thither; at one time he found himself upon the bed; at another beneath it; now he was near the door or the windows; at the same time there was not light enough to enable Mr. P——to distinguish clearly every object in the room. It was not an illusion; he felt the movement, he recognized every place in the chamber. The next morning he appeared at the breakfast table, pale and wan as after a night without sleep; but from a natural delicacy he gave only evasive answers to the questions of the host.

The second night brought the same apparitions, and the next day he was more pale, and cast down than before, but still came to no explanation.

The third night was like the first: and his livid cheeks and sunken eyes excited, the next morning, uneasiness in the family. The Baron took Mr. P.——aside, and urged him to tell him frankly if he had not experienced somethings disagreeable in his sleeping chamber.—Then the latter related all that occurred, and the Baron confessed that for a long time this chamber had been closed, that no one would occupy it; and that the domestics dared not go there.

After the explanation, M. P——requested permission to examine the house. He found that the chimney of the room was closed up from within, so that all air was excluded; the windows beside, were always kept shut, and the doors were scarcely ever open; he remarked also that the chamber was situated in a wing of the building, and surmounted by a roof through which there was no perceptible opening. He concluded that the mephitic gas inclosed within the garret had penetrated into the room throught some old wainscotting; there the air become corrupted, and, with nothing to renovate it, the brain was affected by it in such a way as to excite a momentary delirium which presented to the imagination these nocturnal views.

Mr. P——made a report upon his observations and set himself to work to remedy the evil. The windows were opened; a current of air was established between the room and the chimney way: an opening made through the roof. The air which came through this aperture was of a quality so mephitic, that one of the workmen was taken sick, and would have fallen had it not been for the aid of his companions.

The same night, Mr. P——slept in the chamber. As he had been without rest for three days, he slept better than ever, and nothing more about aparitions.

From Texas.—The Army is in a state of great insubordination, in consequence of being kept so long in a state of maturity—the soldiers threaten to elect their own officers, march for Metamoras, and pay themselves with plunder unless the government makes arrangements instantly for operations against Mexico. Gen. Johnson has had an interview with the Cabinet, and insists on resigning unless he is ordered to march on Metamoras. The soldiers also threatened to march on the town of Houston and fire every house in it if the President permitted the land offices to be opened, and he had in consequence postponened their opening.

A minister is to besent from Texas to Great Britain, to request the latter power to recognise the independence of the former.

The Indian War seems likely to last forever. The last news is, that Gen. Jesup doubts the faith of the Indians, and it was thought they would not emigrate if the posts were broken up. A latter from Fort Dade, received at St. Augustine the 25th May, says that in was reported there that all the Indians at Tampa had absconded, except about 120 or 130 men, women and children, who were enrolled for emigration. Fifteen persons had been murdered on the Apalachicola river, supposed to be by the Creeks.

Cochran has sold the patent for his Rifle for $300,000, for this country, and is on the point of sailing for Russia, to see what kind of a bargain he can drive with Nicholas.

Banks, conducted strictly according to the provisions of their charters, may promote the *public good*, Have they done it? This question is easily answered by looking at the present disastrous situation of our country, which they have been mainly instrumental in bringing about, by misusing the power with which they have been clothed. [Picayune.

Life Preserver.—The recent melancholy loss of lives resulting from the conflagration of the Ben Sherrod steamboat, has suggested a very simple contrivance within the reach of every man, and generally at hand. It is that of tying his *hat up in his pocket handkerchief*, having the tie under the brim, and when in the water, by holding that part downwards, the air contained in the hat would be sufficient to buoy up one unable to swim, at least six hours.—[New Bedford Gazette.]

Mustard Seed.

The common mustard seed, which grows with very little cultivation, and is easily gathered and cleaned by those farmers, who have floors for threshing wheat or flax seed,—is worth money, Mr. Cobbett makes the following remarks on this article:—"Why buy mustard, when you can grow it in your garden?—The stuff you buy is half drugs, and injurious to health. A yard square of ground, sown with common mustard, the crop of which you would grind for use, in a little mustard mill as you wanted it, would save you some money, and probably save your life. Your mustard should look brown instead of yellow; and as to taste, the real mustard has certainly a much better than that of drugs and flour, which go under the name of mustard. Let every one try it, and I am sure he will never use the drugs again. The drugs, if you take them freely, leave a burning on the pit of your stomach, which the real mustard does not."—*N. E. Far.*

A lad about 7 years old, while passing through the mall around Boston common, on Thursday, was seized by four boys larger than himself, dragged to the frog pond, *and thrown in.* He was rescued by a person passing at the time, but the four young villians made their escape.

There has been a riot in Philadelphia, occasioned by an attempt to capture some sailors who had deserted from a French ship—one of the deserters was shot at and killed, it is said by a police officer. The Captain of the ship has been held to bail in the sum of $5000.

☞Green Peas were for sale this morning in City Hall Market, at 50 cents per peck—cheap enough.

Modern Whiggery. The Easton (Penn.) Democrat states that a history of the *new whigs* will shortly be published, giving the following interesting incidents respecting them, namely—In

1775 when they were tories;
78 their residence on Staten Island;
82 their flight to Novia Scotia;
83 their return, white-washed patriots;
89 monarchists in the convention;
94 British treaty men;
98 black cockades;
1806 advocates for impressment and opponents to embargo;
1812 peace and submission men;
13 Blue lights;
14 Hartford Conventionists;
19 British Bankites;
24 Federal Republicans;
28 Adams men;
31 Clay men;
32 National Republican;
32 Nullifiers;
34 *Bank whigs*;
35 Harrison, White & Co. men;
36 to be filled up after the election with *political* Abolitionists and Nullifiers.

A SHORT DIALOGUE.—*John.*—I can marry any girl I please.

Tom.—Yes, because you can't please any girl.

The following is a list of the *delicacies* served up in *honor* of Mr. Webster at his recent visit at Louisville, Ky., viz. "*twenty sheep, twenty-five calves, thirty shoats, bacon hams and several heifers.*" Who wonders, now, at the high price of provisions?

A pretty fair hit.—During the performence of Brutus at the National Theatre, on Tuesday evening last a gentleman in the boxes asked his companion what was the meaning of the letters S. P. Q. R. on the Roman banners?—"Why the meaning is plain enough Tom," replied his friend, "it means Specie Payments Quite Rere."—[New York Sun.]

"More gals guine West."—The Norwalk (Conn.) Chronicle of Wednesday, says, on Friday last, ten or twelve double horse wagons passed through this place loaded with men, women, guns, rifles, boys, girls, babies, and other nick-nacks, all bound to the far west.

New Printing Press.—The Northampton Courier says a new power printing press has been invented by Mr. Levi Pratt, an ingenious young man, who has for some years been employed in that office. It possesses more simplicity of movement, power of machinery and rapidity of execution, than any press the editor has yet seen. The whole operation of applying and distributing the ink, obtaining the impression and moving the machinery, is performed by turning a crank. It will probably be afforded for half the ordinary price of power presses, and will throw off three or four impressions to one of the common hand presses.

We have read with much pleasure Gov. Hills late Message to the New Hampshire Legislature. It is principally taken up in considering the present money pressure, its causes, and the remedies which are within the reach of the people. We should hardly think, from this message, that Gov. Hill had, as was charged a short time ago, *gone over to the federalisis*, for if we know what democracy is, his message is marvelously like it.

The Post Marter General, it is said, has taken the porper steps to secure the arrest of the Mr. Hale, who has just set up a Post Office Department in New York. Ought not a meeting to be forthwith called in Boston, to take into consideration this act of *official tyranny.*—Zebedee must come to the scratch.

THE TABLES TURNED. At the Donegal assizes the following humorous cross examination of a witness occasioned much merriment in court: Mr. Doherty—What business do you follow? I am a schoolmaster. Did you turn off your scholars, or did they turn you off? I do not wish to answer irrelevent questions. [laughter.] Are you a great favorite with your pupils? Aye, troth, am I, a much greater favorite than you are with the public. Where were you, Sir, this night? This night, said the witness—there is a learned man—this night is not come yet; I suppose you meant that night (here the witness looked at the judge, and winkde his eye as if in triumph.) I presume the "schoolmaster was abroad" that night doing nothing? Define "nothing" said witness, Mr. Doherty did not comply; well, said the learned schoolmaster, I will define it—it is a footless stocking without a leg (roars of laughter, in which his lordship joined.) You may go down, Sir.— Faith, I believe you're tired enough of me, but is my profession to enlighten the public, and if you have any more questions to ask, will answers them.

A man by the name of Charles B. White, of Thomaston, while engaged in blasting rocks in that town, had one of his hands blown off, and both eyes blown out and received other painful bodily injuries from the explosion of gun powder.

A boy fell from the roof of a three story house in Philadelphia, the other day without injuring himself in the least, as far as could be discovered.

Four men from Marblehead caught six hundred dollars worth of halibut, not long since, in two days.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Galen Field Esq., Mr. Gilman Tuell to Miss Maria Houghton.

In Norridgewock, Mr. Henry Butler to Miss Mary Ann Farnsworth.

In Windham, Mr. Enos P. Small to Miss Elizabeth Perkins, both of Saco.

DIED.

In Turner Village, on Tuesday last, of Scarlet fever, Charles only son of Capt. Thomas Waterman, aged ten years.

In Winthrop, Sally, widow of Abijah Monroe, formerly of Livermore.

In Brunswick, Capt. Edmund Freeman, aged 78.

Pauper Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting Joseph Thompson and his wife Ruth and minor children Charity and Samuel, paupers of the town of Paris, on my account as I am under contract with said town for their support during the current year, and have made suitable provision for the same, and shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

JOSIAH J. KNIGHT.

Paris, June 12, 1837.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, as an Apprentice to the Black-Smithing Business, a smart, active Boy from 16 to 18 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply to

WILLIAM GALLISON.

South Paris, June 14, 1837

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine thy claims of the creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL ROBINSON,

late of Oxford in said county, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-third day of May last are allowed to the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the Office of Levi Whitman, Esq. in Norway, on the second Wednesday of July, September, and November, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

HENRY RUST,
ELLIOT SMITH, } Com'rs.

Norway, June 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.

Taken up by Jackson Allen in the highway near his dwelling house in Jay, on the ninth instant, and impounded in the Town Pound as astray, one gelded horse supposed to be four or five years old, of a bay color, black mane and tail, with a spot of white on the end of his nose; the owner is requested to call prove property pay charges and take him away.

VARANES NILES, Pound Keeper.

Jay, June 7th, 1837. 45

Commissioners' Notice.

The subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners, to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL PINGREE,

late of Albany in said County, yeoman deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from this date are allowed to said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts, and that we will attend to the service aforesaid on the second Tuesdays of September and December next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon of each of those days, at the dwelling house of John Hunt in said Albany.

PARSONS HASKELL,
GALEN HUTCHINSON.

Albany, June 12th, 1837. 45

PAUPER NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting William Grover a Town Pauper of the town of Bethel on my account, as I am under contract with said Town for his support during the current year, and shall pay no debts of his contracting on my account after this date. WILLIAM FAREWELL.

Bethel, June 15, 1837. 45

NOTICE.

Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber in Sumner 15th inst. a dark red Mare about nine years old, black mane and tail, and a white stripe on one side of her nose Supposed to have gone to Shelburn as she was formerly owned in that town. Any person who will return said Mare or give information where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

SAMUEL COBURN.

Sumner, June 19, 1837. *45

Fryeburg, June 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, five of the Petitioners for the Charter of the Oxford Bank, hereby notify the Stockholders of said Bank to meet at the Oxford House in Fryeburg on Saturday, the eighth day of July next at ten o'clock A. M. to do and transact any business contemplated by the Petitions.

HENRY C. BUSWELL.
JOHN W. DANA.
P. EASTMAN.
ASA CHARLES.
ROBERT BRADLEY.

NEW BOOK.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore KITTY GRAFTON, being No. 14 of Sargent's Temperance Tales.

June 2, 1837 —3w44] W. E. GOODNOW.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book account are hereby notified that a settlement MUST BE HAD immediately,—and all indebted by Note of more than one years standing MUST PAY THE SAME FORTHWITH. THOSE WHO NEGLECT THIS NOTICE WILL INEVITABLY BE SUBJECTED TO COST. The subscriber is called upon to pay his debts and is therefore obliged to call upon all indebted to him to make payment.

The subscriber will also sell the Stand which he now occupies on Paris Hill, consisting of a small House, Barn, and Blacksmith's Shop, with the land appertaining thereto. It is a good stand for a Blacksmith or other Mechanic, and will be sold at a bargain. If not previously disposed of at private sale it will be sold at Auction on the premises on the fourth day of September next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

SUMNER HALE.

Paris, June 13th, 1837. 44

Wool Growers take Notice and save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their particular attention to his reduced prices of Manufacturing and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season. His Machinery and experience in the business are such that he flatters himself he shall be able to meet the wishes of the public. All kinds of Woolen Cloths and W. I. Goods will be given in exchange for Wool.

☞Further information may be obtained by applying to J. MAYALL, his Agents or hand-bills.

Wool manufactured at the halves.—Sattinett Warp furnished for 9 cents per yard.

Gray, May 29, 1837. 3m 44

To whom it may concern:

THIS certifies that I have this day voluntarily relinquished and do hereby relinquish unto my children Hannah Marshall, William Marshall, Abigail Marshall, and Susan Marshall, minors, all my right, title and interest in and to any and all services, and in and to any and all of their earnings or wages after this date; and hereby permit any and all persons to employ any or either of my said children, and to pay them or either of them for any and all services by them performed: hereby ratifying all contracts, settlements and payments made with and to my said children relating to their said services;—and I hereby forbid all persons from harboring or trusting my said children on my account, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

SAMUEL MARSHALL.

Attest, } Jed'h Burbank,
} John Hastings,

Bethel, May 17, 1836. 3w41

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Weld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the taxes assessed upon the following lots of land within the town of Weld for the year 1836, and committed to the subscriber to collect, are unpaid, viz:—

Owners,	No. of Lots,	No. of Range,	No. of Acres,	Value,	Tax,
				$	$
Uunknown,	18	1	188	33	56
do	18	2	189	33	56
do	18	3	190	33	56
do	18	4	191	16	27
do	18	5	192	22	37
do	18	8	195	38	65
do	15	3	160	44	75
do	15	5	160	44	75
do	15	6	160	88	1,50
do	15	9	160	44	75
do	16	5	160	44	75
do	16	9	160	77	1,31
do	17	6	160	33	56
do	17	7	160	44	75
do	18	10	197	16	27
do	18	11	198	11	19
do	18	12	225	11	19
do	16	10	160	55	94
do	16	11	170	44	75
do	16	12	180	11	19
do	17	3	160	77	1,31
do	2	3	144	55	94
do	14	3	80	44	75
do	18	9	196	44	75
do	16	8	160	44	75
do	17	8	160	11	19
do	17	9	160	16	27
do	16	7	160	20	34
do	18	7	195	6	10
do	17	10	160	11	19
do	17	5	160	9	15
do	17	6	160	20	37
John Taggart	3	3	80	40	68

And unless the said taxes are paid, with all necessary intervening charges, on or before Saturday the 17th day of June next, so much of said lots of land as will be sufficient to pay the same, will on that day at one o'clock afternoon, be sold at Public Vendue at the Store now occupied by Ralph Butler, Jun. agreeably to law.

JOHN W. KEEN, Collector of Weld

Weld, May 20, 1837. 42 for the year 1836.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the Town of Greenwood, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1836, in the sums following, to wit:—

In the north part of the town formerly known by the name of Raymond's Grant.

Owner's Names, supposed.	No. of Lot,	No. of Range,	No. of Acres,	Value,	Tax, 1836,	Delinquent Highway, 1835.	Total,
				$	$	$	$
Unk: sup. J. Walker,	5	1	100	23	41		41
do Cobb,	2	3	100	25	45	77	1,22
do S. Brown,	9	3	100	30	54		54
do D. Stinson,	4	4	100	35		1,08	1,08
Uuknown,	1	4	100	50	90	1,65	2,55
do	3	6	100	40	72	1,24	1,96
do	5	6	100	10	18	31	49

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me the subscriber on or before Saturday the 23d day of September next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon so much of said land as will be necessary to pay the same will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Wm. Noyes, Esq. in said Greenwood. JOSEPH STEVENS, Collector

Greenwood, May 23, 1837. 43 of Greenwood.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the Town of Greenwood, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1835, in the sums following, viz:—

Lands laying in the south part of the town, formerly known by the name of Mosier & Haskell's Grant.

Owner's Names supposed.	No. of Lot,	No. of Range,	No. of Acres,	Value,	Tax,	Delinquent Highway tax,	Total,
				$	c.		
Amos Town, West End	3		50	38	72		72
Lands laying in the south part of Greenwood, formerly known by the name of Phillips' Academy, half township—Unknown, formerly to							
J. Merrill	12	2	23	26	49		49
Benj. Joseph, West End	6	1	50	20	38	76	1,14
Unknown, formerly to Riggs in the North part of the Town,	11	5	150	12	22	45	67
Do do do	1	8	100	20	38	38	76
Do do do	6	9	100	10	19	38	57
Do do do	7	9	100	10	19	38	57
D. Stinson,—unknown	4	4	100	35	66		66
Unknown	1	4	100	50	95		55
Do	2	1	100	15	28	77	1,05
Do	5	6	100	10	19	57	76

Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber on or before Saturday the twenty-third day of September next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue at the Tavern of William Noyes, Esq. in said Greenwood at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

SILAS BILLINGS, Collector of Greenwood

Greenwood, May 19, 1837. for 1835.

CAUTION.—This is to caution all persons against purchasing certain Notes of hand running from the subscriber to Geo. W. Bacheller, one for $26 71, dated Dec. 9, 1833, payable in two years and six months,—and one for $30 00, dated May 28th, 1837, payable in July next, as I have not received one cent for the above Notes and therefore shall not pay them.

Sumner, June 10, 1837.—344] T. G. CLARK.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Jay.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of improved and unimproved lands in the town of Jay, County of Oxford and State of Maine—that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1835, for State, County, and Town taxes,—and for 1836, County, Town and School District taxes, which remain unpaid in the respective sums following, viz:

Owners Names.	No. of Lot,	No. of Range,	No. of Acres,	Value, for 1835,	State, County, and town tax for 1836.	County & town tax for 1836.	School house tax in District No. 16.
				$	$	$	$
Meserry Place, owner unknown	14	1	100	250	1,82	1,68	
Job Otis,	0	1	100	307	2,24		
Tho. Briggs, part of	15	2	18	116	86		
Dennis Hamblin,	18	4	20	60		40	
Augustus Briggs,	17	3	50	113		76	
Isaac Russell,	1	A	60	96		64	2,51
Mace Smith,	1	A	20	39		26	1,01
David B Webster,	18	1	50	372		2,51	
Elisha Pettingille,	2	A	100	160	}		11,36
Elisha Pettingille,	3	A	50	75	}		

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid me on or before Saturday the ninth day of September next at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Joel Paine in Jay, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes and all intervening charges

REUBEN WRIGHT, Collector of Jay

Jay, may 13, 1837.*41] for 1835 & 1836.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SEWALL CROCKETT,
GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE

Paris, May 17, 1837. 41

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY;

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.

Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with

THE BEST LITERARY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers, 72 pp.—Elegantly printed in handsome duodecimo form, in a new and clear type, and on good paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small outlay at stated periods attendant upon periodical publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of preserving single numbers have the option of purchasing entire whatever of the series they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

The work commenced with

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMAN.

BY BARON VON TEITZ.

Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, forming volume one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.

It is followed by **A Steam Voyage down the Danube** with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey, &c.* by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "visit to Spain," &c. The first part of which has already appeared

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of abstruse and learned treaties, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a higher denomination than the new works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally disseminated among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the nobler purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience.—With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to commence the present series, in which he will endeavor to embodie subjects worthy of being collected and remined, for the purpose of re-perusal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should have utility as a primary object, but rational amusement in the manner of their concoction. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should impel the generality of his readers—not the studious or the literary ones, of course—to keep up with the publication, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate. it was continually increasing, yet the expense was hardly felt. Encouraged by his success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were Constable's Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would not have found it expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remembered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of the voracious appetite for *mere fiction*, which has been brought on by too great a profusion of works of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to suit, as much as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made: always keeping in view, that only substantially good works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a melange of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other source. It will present them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost;—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

Comprising the following Standard Reviews and Magazines:

1. The London Quarterly Review.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Foreign Quarterly Review.
4. The London and Westminister Review.
5. Blackwood's Magazine.
6. The Metropolitan Magazine.

The extensive circulation of the original editions of these old established works have attained in Europe, and the reprints in the United States, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which they are held by the reading public of all countries, and renders comment, with respect to their literary character, uncalled for on the part of the American Publisher. The typographical execution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the English editions, and they are sold on the following Terms:—

REVIEWS.

For the four Reviews per annum,	$8 00
Three of them,	7 00
Two of them,	5 00
One of them,	3 00

MAGAZINES.

For Blackwood's Magazine, per annum,	$5 00
Metropolitan,	4 00
Blackwood and Metropolitan,	8 00

For the four Reviews Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, $16 per annum.

☞ Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, recently published, commenced a volume of each of those works. Blackwood may be had from the beginning of the American series, July, 1835, complete in three vols. and the Metropolitan from January of the present year to July, in 1 vol complete.

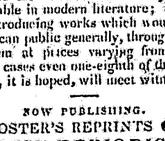
THEODORE FOSTER.

Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

*** Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to either a copy of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to the same amount, at the option of the subscriber—and it is particularly requested, to save expense of postage, that one number only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or a paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded.

13 T. F.

Fashionable Millinery.



MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has now for sale an elegant and extensive assortment of MILLINERY of the latest and most approved Fashions.

—ALSO—

BANDBOXES.

Norway-Village, April 10, 1837. tf 35

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own "*Book*," that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

ehrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Crouch, Miss L. H. Sigourney, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dunner, A. M., E. H. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooke, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that, the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	$5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	$5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	$5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $50 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT

TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of months around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them a trial places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that trial will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and oth rs sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernea, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with careful application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, to hold easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and I wish you, Sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing laying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18 6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertise me. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

WANTED---*Immediately,*

AS an Apprentice to the Carpentering and House Joinering business, a smart enterprising Lad from fifteen to twenty years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Good recommendations will be required. Enquire at this Office.

Paris, March 23, 1837. 33

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford and Cumberland, October Session 1836

THE undersigned, a committee of the town of Denmark in the County of Oxford, chosen at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of said town, respectfully represent, That the new road laid out by your Honors leading from the town Pound in said Denmark by Parson Pingree's house to Hiram line, thence across a corner of Hiram to the line of Sebago, thence by Butrick Brown's in said Sebago in the County of Cumberland until it intersects the County road leading from Bridgton through Sebago and Baldwin, has been made, and your petitioners are of opinion that the public travel does not require any County road leading from said Denmark to Sebago. They therefore pray your Honors to discontinue the above route. And should your Honors think otherwise we are of opinion, that should you discontinue the above route, we can shew you a more practicable one commencing at or near the town pound (above named) and leading by the head of the Great Hancock Pond (in said Denmark) thence west of Poor's hill in Sebago in said County of Cumberland, to the County road leading from Bridgton through said Sebago to Cooper corner (so called) in Baldwin—Wherefore your petitioners request the route may be examined and located it in your opinion it should prove practicable.

SAM'L GIBSON, } Committee in behalf
WM. PINGREE, } of the town of
ELIAS BERRY. } Denmark.

October 15, 1836. 40

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioner begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Samuel Gibson in said Denmark on Wednesday the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the county of Cumberland, and on the clerks of said towns of Denmark, Hiram and Sebago, and on the County Attorneys of said Counties of Oxford and Cumberland, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Denmark, Hiram and Sebago, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least forty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

The Argus and Jeffersonian are requested to copy the above and send their bills to S. Gilson P. M. at Denmark.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

WE, the undersigned, respectfully represent and shew that the road as now travelled from Lovell-Village to Bridgton Centre is circuitous and hilly, and that a road commencing at said Village, and following the Sweden road to the foot of the hill on the Westerly side of Elphalet Knights' dwelling house in said Sweden—thence leaving said Knights' dwelling house on the left, and running in an easterly direction so as to intersect the road leading from Fryeburg Corner to Bridgton Centre near the Moses Pond Bridge in Denmark would be much less hilly and of a less distance. We therefor request that said Commissioners would locate a road on the route as above described.

JAMES WALKER & 21 others.

Oct. 1st, 1836. 34

STATE OF MAINE,

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Bassett's Tavern in Lovell on Saturday the thirteenth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least forty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Whereas I, the subscriber, have contracted with the town of Newry in the County of Oxford, to maintain and support Benjamin Chester, a pauper of said Newry, for one year from the 8th day of March instant, and having made no other arrangements for his maintenance and support at my own dwelling house in Newry this is therefore to forbid any and all persons against trusting or furnishing said Chester on my account or on account of said town, as I am determined not to pay to charge on the same, and no claim for his support of my family, after the date hereof.

IRA KILGORE.

Newry, March 22, 1837. 3w31

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Turner.

ALL Non Resident proprietors who are taxed in the Bills committed to me collect for the year 1836 and have not settled the same, are hereby notified that unless their taxes are adjusted immediately they will be collected by due course of law

JAMES D. GILBERT, Collector of Turner

Turner, May 16th, 1837. 41

NEW MEDICINES!!

Just received at the Oxford Bookstore, to wit:

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S genuine INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVERWORT and HOARHOUND, prepared from an Indian receipt, containing the strength of three ounces of Liverwort, and 22 different kinds of roots and herbs in each bottle; the greatest of all preparations ever discovered in the known world, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of blood, Hooping Cough, Asthma, Debility of Breathing, Influenza, Quinsy, Phthisic, Croup, Liver Complaint, &c.

Price 50cts.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, viz:—

The Young Mother, by Dr. Alcott.
The Farmer's Receipt Book and Pocket Farrier.
Green's Small Grammar.
Adonijah & Melissa.
The Rich Poor Man and the Poor Rich Man.
Path to Peace.

Also, Ware's Vegetable Hair Oil,—and a new supply of Medicines. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 23, 1837. tf 32

Norway High School.

MR. DAVIS will commence the Summer Term of this School, in Norway Village, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, which will continue 11 weeks. Tuition $3,00 per quarter, or 30 cts. per week.

Norway, May 27th, 1837. *3w42

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the county of Oxford there will be sold at Public Auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale, on Saturday the seventeenth day of June next at one o'clock P. M., so much of the real estate lately belonging to Joseph Smith of Hebron in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred dollars. Said property consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, and also one other piece of land bought by him of William Bumper, containing about twenty acres of land, all in said Hebron. For Terms and more particular description of premises apply to PEREZ T. RECORD, Ex'r.

SNUFF from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb, 20. 1837. tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HUBBARD & HOWE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

In consequence of the above dissolution it is *imperative on all* who are indebted to the late firm to make immediate payment to J. Howe who is authorised to settle the same.

HIRAM HUBBARD,
JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d.

The business will be carried on as usual by Jeremiah Howe.

Norway, April 28th, 1837. 38

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son Enbridge G. Evans his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

SIMEON EVANS.

Witness,—James Evans.
Stoneham, March 27th, 1837. *36

To whom it may concern;

I hereby certify that I have given my son Stephen C Andrews liberty to act for himself, claiming none of his wages and paying no debts of his contracting after this date. AMOS ANDREWS.

Attest—Moses G. Heald.
Lovell, April 18, 1837. *37

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New York, who have tested its efficacy.—*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGITABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a sweathy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion—*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

Consumption!

DR. REALFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Debility of Long Lung, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chillness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and long sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, in promptly giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up to die, as incurable.

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be in the consumption, and enabling all the appearances of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as to fix to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, sufficiently to prolong life for days and weeks, and give to a patient comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfort.

Consumption is frequently removed in a few hours.

***Although, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife was tried with the most severe of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she is now (reading gives her relief) without her Asthmatic Pills de—causing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of numbers or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and more in fact to some, as a essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole boxes, 30 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. Unrivalled sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Water, of every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for those complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. RIDDLE, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kendall's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. e5p1y

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [Nov 21y]

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.

Doct. T. H. Brown

HAS taken the Office of the late Doct. Buck; and may be found at the Tavern of S. Norris, Esq Paris-Hill, May 16, 1837. tf 40

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all Kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quincy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Sweet cd feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and as no part of the organs or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is be different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 28th, 1837. eow13-9

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late EZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 33 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 13, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

COOKING STOVES!!

The IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at as good bargains as can be obtained from other persons.—Also, Stove Funnel, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

Wm. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Stand in Norway Village, consisting of a dwelling house, barn, work-shop 25 feet by 30 set two stories high. Also a good water privilege and machinery for making window sash and blinds. All which he offers for sale on liberal terms DWIGHT AVERY.

Norway-Village, April 19, 1837. 37

AARON BURR.

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quotelain Decks, and Town Orders.
Likewise, Mathematical Instruments.
Feb 28, 1837 tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

In the Tailoring Business,

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norway-Village and its vicinity that he has recently opened a Shop over Mr. John Tucker's Store in Norway, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches,—where he may be found at all times. He pays particular attention to merit a share of public patronage. All garments cut and made to order. JOHN CASEY.

Norway, May 1st, 1837. 3m31

JOHN E. STICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.

Maine Register

JUST recieved and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E GOODNOW.

Norway, April 15, 1837. 4w36

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Lovell.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident proprietors and owners of Land in the town of Lovell, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that their Lands are taxes in Bills committed to me to collect for the year 1836, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

	No. of Lot,	No. of Division	No. of Acres,	Value,	Deficiency of Highway tax for 1835,	Highway and Town Tax,	
Non-Residents,				$	$	$	
Zacheus McAllister,		23	100	50	43	65	
John Kingsl,		63	4	150	100		129
Owners unknown, part of		1	1	66	2 8	1 72	3,24
Do.	do	2-3 of	13	4	66	40	35
Do.	do.	1 2 of	18	5	50	30	26
Do.	do.	part of	5	3	3	125	1,07
Do.	do.	part of	4	2	1 5	8 6	5
Enos Heald, Agent,			43	4	100	50	43
Do.	do.		56	1	100	63	52
Do.	do.	1-2 falling Mill Privilege,			29	17	

Unless said Taxes with all necessary intervening charges are paid into on or before Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of September next, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction at the Inn of Joseph Bassett in said Lovell at one o'clock P. M. of said day, so much of said Land as will be necessary to pay said Taxes and all legal charges.

JOHN WOOD, Jr., Deputy Collector
Lovell, May 16, 1837.*41] of Lovell for 1836.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

DANIEL BRACKET,

late of Brownfield, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the eleventh of April current, is allowed to such creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the service aforesaid at the office of the Selectmen in Brownfield, on last Saturday of July, August, and September, from two to five o'clock P. M. of each of said days. ZACHA. GIBSON,
WM. C. BORNLY,

Brownfield, April 26th, 1837. 41*